

THE

JANUARY - FEBRUARY, 1958

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Massachusetts College of Optometry

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PROFESSIONALISM

by THOMAS A. CALLAHAN

In the literature and discussions about Optometry the cry of Professionalism is the warp of which the rug seems to be made. Just what it consists of is as varied as those discussing the subject. While thinking of the word itself, the following thoughts came to mind which to this writer seem to be the embodiment of essence of the whole concept.

PROFESSION—The act of actually stating your realization of the multiplicity of responsibilities which as a member of this profession you accept. It is the oath, as it were, that you take dedicating your life to others who give to your care their eyesight, a gift so precious as to be priceless.

RESPECT—This you must have for others. Teachers, administration, and the laws of the people who as a whole make up the authority which grants you your license by virtues of which you are allowed to practice.

ORDER—To be a member you must have order, a method of activity, to insure the correct application of your knowledge. This in turn gives order to your life enhancing its value to you, allowing the greatest good to come of it by not being wasteful of it.

FAITH—In yourself as a practitioner and from others, your patient in you. Knowledge can be gained in school, but the belief in yourself being able to interpret it must come from within. Then will your patients come to accept faith in you and gaining the most from your wisdom by having the utmost of confidence in your decisions.

ESSENTIAL—To encourage you, you have constantly evident the fact that you are essential to the well-being of many people. The continuous flow of patients through your office who attest to this by saying they are able to see so much better since you have examined and prescribed for them gives credence to this fact.

SINCERITY—Freedom from deceit or duplicity will be the foundation of the whole concept of professionalism. It will be the standard by which you are known. The tremendous power that it exerts will be the mainstay of your

practice, without which your practice becomes mediocre at best.

SERVICE—Giving of yourself—many times to things and activities, not directly concerned with the practice of optometry. You must give to your patients all the help possible in the care of their visual problem, you must give to your community the abilities you possess in making it a pleasant and decent place to live, and you must give to the national government your fidelity as a citizen.

INTEREST—In the everyday routine it may sometimes be easy to look upon new cases as just another case. This can not be allowed for a professional clinician must remain interested in every individual case as if it were his first. It is immensely important to his patient therefore you must also adopt and interest in the patients' problem.

OUTLOOK—Your mental view should be optimistic, but naturally realistic. It will be necessary to impart some of this optimistic outlook to the patient whose problem may not be entirely visual, but may also be psychological.

NEED—To have a definite need on your part is also another aspect. Your need must be that of satisfaction. This will insure your complete attention to every detail in your practice. To end the day satisfied will indeed be a veritable recompense.

ACCOMPLISHMENT—This I feel goes further than the office door, rather it extends into your state association and into the A.O.A. To want to accomplish what is needed to make our profession better is also a must. The active participation in these and other worthwhile organizations makes you a "doer" instead of a "floater". It is known that to float too long is to float out to sea. Optometry cannot be allowed to float, but must furiously go forward to its accomplishment.

LOYALTY—This will be yours from your patients provided some of the other letters in this word professionalism, are the threads of

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THE SCOPE

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AN INWARD LOOK

There often comes a time when someone must look inward and try to justify his existence, and so too must the Scope.

The Scope is a magazine somewhat on a literary plane and it needs be. News is usually long since known before the Scope makes one of its five appearances on the student scene. Thus, articles of general interest rather than particular interests have to be stressed, articles that the brief passage of time does not render immaterial. Class articles usually of some wit and at times biting satire abound, technical articles which have been found by the editor to show promise of interest to many of the students have been included. Fillers such as jokes and the odd crossword puzzle are present along with some articles of news or summation of news or activities, these helping to fulfill the role of the Scope as an entertainer and reporter.

The Scope, moreover, does have an added role to play in that it can be a show-place for students who may have some literary talent and an invitation to the student body is made in this respect. The editorial page though not always necessarily filled is a place where the

editors can in black and white place before the students questions of importance, and where hints, remonstrances or a good shove in the right direction can be given even to the more sanctimonious groups.

A magazine or newspaper, a school publication or otherwise must of necessity remain independent and in our case both from the point of view of the Faculty and of the Student Council. It acts as a balance wheel, often opinionated, sometimes sharp in its criticism but basically fair to everyone. Once a publication becomes the tool of a group it no longer can justify its existence, opinionated statements now become unwavering facts and it becomes the view of the few rather than the many. A good publication has as many different views as it has contributors, we place these views on display for you to read, analyze, agree or disagree with or even disregard but in all event they are present.

Above all may we stress that our school is not large, that our staff is small in number, that time is found to be wanting, yet we are of the opinion that this publication is representative of the students as a whole.

This, we believe, justifies the Scope.

THE EDITORS

Student Council Active

The Council this year has shown itself to be quite active. Spurred by the presence of many new faces, and the added advantage of having Dr. Wasserman as the new faculty adviser, this group has done much for the students. Some of the results of this group may not be in everyday evidence such as the addition of a voluminous filing cabinet for the mimeograph room and general addition to the shelving for the storage of paper, this latter student department provides the printed notes that you receive in certain courses.

One of the common rooms on the first floor will be painted and have general improvements done to it, while the fraternities will be given paint to brighten up their rooms. An insurance plan for the Basketball players is under study, however at the moment of writing this has proven to be prohibitively costly. The Eyeball

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SOPHOMORE CLASS ARTICLE

by DAN MURRAY

With the exams behind us and the results no doubt well graven in our minds the second semester was assaulted with what appeared to be noticeable vigor, more so than the preceding one was.

The overall results were satisfactory from what we could gather, and they were not what we had talked ourselves into believing in the long interim between taking the exams and receiving the results. It would seem that the more you wait the more your confidence wanes, no doubt some system could be worked out so that the results could be made available to the students much earlier than the interminable time they now take, this would save wear and tear on the student's nervous system.

The tests were not what one would call easy and taking a somewhat abbreviated look at them just for posterity's sake we could say that Physical Optics was quite an eyebrow raiser both at first and second glance. Ophthalmic Optics had literally a "bear" trap in every question, G. O. was palatable for a self-defeating question on the inclined mirror, Physiological Optics was somewhat comprehensive in scope, Psychology required a vast amount of thought, and Theoretical Optometry was just what we had thought it would be, quite hard and all inclusive.

The week following the exams found some of the purveyors of deep knowledge dropping obvious hints that there was a paucity of A's in the class. The Greeks, fathers of philosophy, had a saying that quickly dispatched situations of this sort, may we quote: "Quid quot, so wot!" Need we remind you that the year is not over yet.

The ping pong room seems to be inhabited by many in this class, and much talent is in evidence in this vein. Even the heavyweights in the class have taken to this rough indoor sport, on many a morning these disproportionate mastodons Fay, Martus, Rizzo and Ted Thamel are to be seen and especially heard wheezing and puffing around the table with much gusto.

Though their work is done in a quiet manner it is no doubt commendable that both Bob Kerwin and Bob Gibbons have managed to

collect far more than a thousand dollars from this class for the scopes. Enterprises of this sort have a habit of floundering in mid-stream, however in this case at no time did this probability arise which is much to their credit.

Some things we've heard lately... Chris Azadian asking seriously of Dr. Namias, "May I ask a question before you pass on?", this took the class aback somewhat... Dr. Wasserman in a lively exchange of wit with a bearded member of the class managed to come out the victor with this priceless repartee, "Your brain works like an electronic computer, and may I remind you that the latter is made up mostly of vacuum tubes!"... The following bit of abbreviated knowledge, 'I₆ is formed by refraction by the anterior cornea, refraction by the posterior cornea, refraction by the anterior lens, reflection by the posterior lens, refraction by the anterior lens, refraction by the posterior cornea, reflection by the anterior cornea, refraction by the posterior cornea, refraction by the anterior lens, refraction by the posterior lens resulting in a final erect image, have you all got that? Do you understand it, Good!'... the following bit of verbal exchange took place between Shelley Strauss and a teacher who at the moment shall remain anonymous for fear of reprisals, though we must admit that this may perhaps be just a wee bit exaggerated.

*Teacher: (squinting low at the lab report)
"Used a pencil, eh?"*

Student: "Yes, sir!"

Teacher: "Wooden?"

Student: "Yes, sir!"

Teacher: "Not very sharp, eh?"

Student: "No, sir!"

Teacher: "Didn't you have a sharpener?"

Student: "No, sir!"

Teacher: "Hmmmmmm!"

Student: "Yes, sir!"

Teacher: "Next time, use a pen!"

Student: "Yes, sir!"

Teacher: "A Parker, mind you!"

Student: "Yes, sir!"

"No, darling, the Dean's list doesn't mean that he walks funny."

LOW PAY FOR SCIENTISTS?

by **SANDY MILLER**

This article is written to illustrate the comparison of salaries of scientific personnel with those people in non-scientific fields. Surveys are inadequate because compensation for similar work varies with age and experience. However, available information show that scientific pay compares favorably with some fields and lags behind others. Whether it in enough compensation for human progress and welfare remains to be seen.

The last report of the National Science Foundation showed the median salary of physicist (1954-55) was \$7,275, against \$6,300 for mathematicians.

A survey by the American Chemical Society showed the starting salary of 1957 graduates in chemistry was \$5,200 with a B. S. and \$7,800 with a Ph.D.

The National Society of Professional Engineers, in a survey covering 17,00 engineers in 1956, found the median salary to be almost \$10,000. The 1957 report of Frank S. Endicott, director of placement at Northwestern University, indicates that engineers start at about \$5,000 compared with about \$4,500 in accounting or sales fields.

How do these salaries compare with building crafts, for example?

Carpenters who work 50 weeks a year make \$7,300 with fringe benefits, EXCLUDING overtime; lathers, \$7,900; painters, \$7,000 and electricians and planters, \$7,500.

The American Medical Association found that in 1956 physicians netted about \$15,200. The American Dental Association reported about \$12,250 for the same year.

The mean (average) for lawyers in 1954, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce was \$10,200 and the median (midway point) was \$7,830.

Chiropractors averaged an estimated \$8,000 after expenses in 1956 and OPTOMETRISTS \$7,750, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Let me make a comment on the figure given for optometrists. This includes an AVERAGE of the net wages of the many new men in the field and those in the field for

many years. The figure seems to be representative of all the professional salaries.

A check of Boston employment agencies shows:

The going rate for experienced rubber salesmen is \$8,400; Hospital fund raiser, \$12,000; trainee for a paper wholesaler, \$5,200, accounting clerk, \$5,000; office manager with an accounting background, \$10,000 to \$12,000; restaurant manager, \$7,500 and dietician, \$5,000 to \$6,000.

The president of a university averaged \$16,500 in 1953; a professor, \$7,000 and an instructor, \$3,700, said the fund for the advancement for education.

Student Council Active

(Continued from page 3)

has been planned by this group and it is expected to be as great if not a greater success than last year's. The addition of a ping pong table has been very well received by the student body in general if not unanimously.

Word has been given to this reporter that this is but a beginning, among some of the things we can look forward to is recommendation for general improvements of lighting facilities in the school, a closer look at some student activities such as the Scope and perhaps more support of the Basketball Team by an increase in student attendance if at all possible.

It was a beginning French class and the sounds were new and hard to pronounce.

"Make a broad E sound and then draw your lips into a pucker," advised the instructor.

One coed seemed unable to make the proper sound. After watching her struggle the professor said: "You need a little practice in puckering, Miss."

The class tittered, but the coed took him seriously. Looking at the handsome young teacher, she asked: "Should I come in after class?"

NOTE — Facts for this article were condensed from statistics by Arthur Snider in the **Newark Star Ledger**.

FRESHMAN REVIEW

Bob Nochimson and Don Saferstein

Now that the exams are over and the members of our class ripped through them with ease, we are settling down to the second semester.

The newest addition to our loaded schedule was the Ping Pong table. It was kind of hard-fitting this in but we cut down the time we spend on whist and have managed to squeeze in Ping Pong. Poor Dick Carp he hasn't been able to find a fourth in almost two weeks.

We feel it would be a good idea if we form teams to play doubles in Ping Pong and get some real spirit in the recreation room.

The Freshman Class in another united movement has formed the *Sure Happy It's Thursday Club* to talk over the week's activities at school

and plan for parties and future get togethers.

Now for little tid-bits of interesting information.

The tows of fun — Phil Bailer and Arthur Peretzian are a tough combination on the Ping Pong table.

Sanford Fray has won the 64,000 dollar challenge * * * * his subject was physics.

The smiling Irishman Harvey Snetsky has been running around making some very secret money collections. We didn't know he was making book on the side.

Well, we've just about run-out of interesting things to say. Too bad — Huh?

Don't feel badly if we missed you this time. Don't worry about it, we'll find you out.

Professionalism

(Cont. from page 2)

your practice and life. Their faithful adherence to you year after year certainly gives the examiner a sense of pride and joy. Your loyalty to them will have paid off immeasurably.

INHERITANCE—You may never inherit a fortune from anyone, but as you treat patient after patient you will inherit from each their joy, their laughter, and perhaps their gloom. These experiences will in my mind leave you much richer in life's ways. Your broad viewpoint and tolerant attitude may account for an inheritance on the patient's part so that the gloom may change to that of laughter and joy for those that lack it.

SUCCESS—You will have this as a professional person. It may not be gauged by the car you drive or how extensive a vacation you are able to afford, but will be a much subtler thing. Nevertheless, the joys you derive from a professional practice will still be very real. They will make many of the sacrifices worthwhile.

MODERN—Modern in the sense that after graduation it will be important to keep abreast of developments as reported in the literature and at teaching conventions. Even though the

time tested procedures are thoroughly understood by you it may become necessary in time to put some of these out of your practice as inferior to modern developments. To do this may be hard—i.e. to learn new techniques but is necessary to remain professional.

Those are some thought on what professionalism spells out. Some are marks of giving by the person while others are given to him. Putting them all together they spell out a way of life. It is this way of life for which we are now training. By living it as fully as possible will it reciprocate and make OUR life full.

A certain instructor who was very absent-minded liked to play poker with the students. It was agreed that each player should start the game by putting 10 cents in the kitty. All did except the professor.

The students, not liking to tell him directly, pretended to argue among themselves as to which of them had not paid his stake. The teacher listened for a moment or two, then reached, and withdrew one of the dimes from the pot.

"If you young men are going to quarrel," he said, "I am going to take my money back."

THE WIVES' CLUB

As most of you at M.C.O. already know, some of the wives have organized a club among themselves. All student wives are considered members of the club, whether active or inactive and we would like for every wife to take an active interest if at all possible. The club was formed the first of November, 1957 and the following purposes were established:

1. To become better acquainted and broaden our friendships with the wives of other students.
2. To make a worthy contribution to M.C.O.
3. To help its members to become more adept in the art of entertaining.
4. To help its members gain some experience, on whatever small scale, in club work.

The idea is to hold a business meeting, close the meeting, then have a social. The meetings are held in the homes of members, rotation being determined on an alphabetical basis. Meetings are held every other Monday night. Officers were elected at the 3rd meeting, and since that time an informal outline of parliamentary procedure has been followed. Susan Rascati was elected as president, Elsie Kenney as vice-president and Beverly Seavey as Sec'y-Treasurer. It has been decided that officers will be elected semi-annually in order to give more members the opportunity to assume definite responsibilities.

Monthly projects were set up for the purpose of making some money. As all of you know, the Bake Sale in January was a huge success, everything was sold, right down to the last cup cake. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the faculty and students who bought our baked goods. We sure hope everyone enjoyed them. Our project for February is a Blind Auction sale. Joan Dudrick is the chairman in charge of this affair. Each member will bring one guest and will donate the items for auction from her collection of white elephants. We expect this to be very successful. For March we are planning a Card Party to be held at the College and would like to mention now that everyone is invited to attend, that is, faculty and students, in fact, we want to urge

you to attend, as we know you will enjoy yourselves. There will be table prizes and refreshments will be served. Admission fee is *only* 75¢ per person. We hope this party will attract some of the College's card enthusiasts. Some of the games to be played will include Whist, Canasta, Bridge and Set-Back. (You may come with a partner, or come single and choose a partner, upon arrival). If you definitely plan to attend, please contact the Chairman of this committee so that reservations can be arranged. (Elsie Kenney at CO 6-3548). Elsie is working out all the details for this affair so I am sure it will be successful. Now for April, there will be a casserole dinner. Details for this project have not yet been arranged. We will post this information at a later date.

Another great drawback to success is that by the time you are rich enough to sleep late, you're so old you wake up early every morning.

* * *

After giving the new patient a thorough diagnostic examination and prescribing medicines and special foods, the Park Avenue doctor announced that his fee would be \$50.

The visitor blanched. "That's almost as much as I make in a week."

The doctor offered to reduce the bill to \$40. Still the man protested. After much haggling, the MD reluctantly accepted \$10. "But why," he asked, "did you come to a specialist like me. "Why not a charity clinic? That wouldn't cost you anything."

"Oh, no. When I'm sick, money's no object."

* * *

He was a self-made man — a wretched example of unskilled labor.

* * *

Two Broadway tihorns met in a gaudy, second-rate Times Square restaurant. "Do you always eat here?" asked the horseplayer.

"No," said the press agent. "I eat in a different place every day."

"I don't tip either."

* * *

One of our students is so conceited that he holds his own hand at the movies.

Older
than any
pair of eyes

Since 1833... for 124 years... American Optical Co. has devoted its services to men of professional skill. The years, the scope, the accuracy, the advancements of this service are hard to duplicate.

You'll find your nearest American Optical Co. R laboratory in the phone book under the A's... up in front of them all.



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FROM THE WIVES' POINT OF VIEW

by BEVERLY SEAVEY

The wives' point of view of MCO certainly can't be a good one. After all we get a very one-sided view. Our husbands come home from a hard day at school (or so they tell us) and proceed to scatter their books hither and there. They then sound off on such and such an instructor. "He talked too fast." "He pulled a surprise quiz on us." "He didn't give us a quiz, and I studied all night."

After feeding him a hearty meal, he plunks down before the television set while his spouse struggles with the ever-present dishes. Occasionally a brave wife may ask her husband to perform some small task, like handling her the glass sitting beside him. If she has tried this before, she knows enough to head for cover in order to escape the barrage which follows. "I go to school from eight to five; then I have homework to do. Can't you let me rest for a moment?"

After completing her nightly chores, the

hardworking wife settles down for some conversation. Just at that moment the student-husband remembers he has a lab report to work up.

About nine o'clock the husband discovers he needs the assistance of his comrades and off he goes, to return in time to set the alarm clock so his ever-loving wife can get to work on time or feed the baby.

The result of all this is that the wife of the student looks upon MCO as the third part of a triangle — that unconquerable other woman called "Optometry."

As a woman she offers insurmountable advantages. She challenges the intellect of our husbands. She entices them with the promise of a secure future. In return she demands our husbands' complete attention, both day and night. She offers him hope only to discourage him. Yet in the very face of defeat, our husbands seem to find renewed vigor and energy.

And thought all this she offers him only limited rewards. Like any "other woman" she can only give him part of what he wants and needs and yearns for. She lacks both the ability and the desire to put his mind at rest, to make him temporary forget his failures and frustrations. She knows only how to crack the whip and drive him on and on.

No matter how exasperated we as wives may become with that other woman, we are thankful that she exists. For she, like us, was chosen for a lifetime partner for better or for worse. Although at times it may seem to be for worse, we realize that in reality it is for the better — for this is the ambition of our husbands.

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Five General "Rules" For Success In Professional Practice

by DR. RALPH BARSTOW

1. Optometrists must believe everything they tell the patient or want to hear about themselves and their profession. This inspires confidence and forceful personality.

2. The optometrist has to "do it himself" — he must constantly read, study, train and improve skills and techniques, and he must rehearse procedures as an actor rehearse his lines.

3. The optometrist must not be afraid to "lose" a patient — he must be able to refuse gracefully to handle a case, to lose a patient because he remains firm in his fees, etc.

4. The optometrist must show that he likes people — especially children — and to gain a reputation for his office manner.

5. The optometrist has to anticipate — to know what he is going to say before he says it, and to answer all questions with confidence.

Reprinted from **The Optometric Weekly**

A solicitous friend expressed concern to the mother of a rising young executive who to date had indicated no interest in marriage.

"Don't worry," said the mother resignedly. "Just wait till the wrong girl comes along."

* * *

The beautiful brunette was applying for a job as a secretary. Her prospective boss asked how she spelled "Mississippi."

She frowned a moment, then asked, "The river or the state?" but got the job anyway.

Use of Hypnosis in Visual Correction

Part II

by **ERWIN L. GIENKE, B.S.**

15 E. MAIN STREET, ILION, N. Y.

Under hypnosis, subjects will seem to lose their inhibitions and will talk freely even about unpleasant experiences. Most men who have had experience in visual correction know the effect of mental strain on the individual, and the effects of previous nervous and emotional shocks, as well as obsessions or repressions that may be in the minds. Cases are on record where complete or hysterical blindness for a temporary period have been induced by such mental conditions.

It is reasonable to believe that some of our visual problems may stem from such mental causes. It follows that if mental causes of this type which interfere with mental patterns can be uncovered, the correction of the visual defect should be facilitated.

The question of the desirability of recommending unqualified use of hypnosis in visual therapy would revolve around the capability of the optometrist. That is, he should be well acquainted with hypnotic techniques and with the attitude of the patient concerning hypnosis.

There is still a great deal of skepticism in the mind of the average layman, and even in the case of many medical men, regarding hypnosis as an allied art of the occult. Consequently, care should be taken to select patients who have a broad-minded, understanding and sympathetic attitude toward the hypnotist.

Since hypnosis is a very new field, no doubt much opposition and ignorance will be encountered even from the well informed public, and of course opposition should be carefully avoided so as not to damage any progress which can be made.

Furthermore, if myopia or such is corrected under hypnosis, the hypnotist may simply be correcting a symptom and the optometrist should not allow it to rest there. The hypnotist should also endeavor to find out whether the myopia, as cited before, is a result of a neurotic tendency and, if such, refer the case for psychiatric treatment. Quite frequently he will stumble on these symptoms while the patient is under hypnosis, and he should

feel free to call in a competent advisor on the correction and removal of the basic causes.

However, one of the drawbacks in using hypnosis as a therapeutic agent is that only about one in five adults can be successfully hypnotized into a deep trance state where hypnotic treatment is effective. Recent developments with tranquilizers and other drugs have materially changed this percentage.

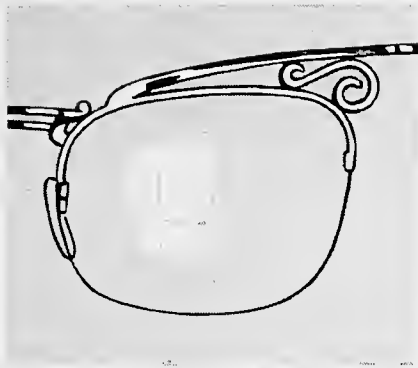
The so-called professional (though he needs no formal training for this) uses the hypnotic trance, and he induces it by a calmer approach. He uses it for the investigation of the subconscious mind, for regression to probe the supposedly forgotten past, to release inhibitions as in the case of psychiatry, or for therapeutic purposes, as in dentistry and medicine. This is the field in which the optometrist should school himself.

While suggestion is accepted readily by most patients during hypnosis, the percentage is larger among children. They will go into a mild stage in which they are very highly suggestible and good results usually are achieved.

The reason for this is not definitely known, but as time goes on more effective techniques of hypnosis will be developed and perhaps an answer will be found.

A few academic questions may be raised at this point. Is there any correlation between the type of ocular pattern? For example, is the myope more susceptible to hypnosis or more closely associated with the utter lack of susceptibility? A similar question might be asked in reference to hypnosis and its correlation between other visual findings such as phorias, tropias and vertical imbalances.

There is still a great deal to be learned about hypnosis and its therapeutic uses. Many authors writing on hypnosis still take too authoritative a position in their writings on the subject. There is a vast difference in the thinking of authors writing on hypnosis regarding the results which may be achieved and techniques which may be used to induce it. While there is still a great deal to be learned in this respect, it should not deter us in apply-



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"service twins" in your area:
your B&L wholesaler or
B&L branch man.*

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ing hypnosis to the ocular field thereby learning more.

Generally, five stages of hypnosis are recognized according to LeCron and others: 1) Unsusceptibility, 2) Hypnoidal, 3) Light trance, 4) Medium trance and 5) Somnambulistic trance.

Other elaborate scales have been devised by Davis and Husband, and Friendlander and Sarbin at Ohio State University, as well as the LeCron-Bordeau System which lists up to 50 different stages.

The patient must be in the third stage of hypnosis in order to get successful results, although some results may be obtained on the second stage (as stated before, results have been obtained without actual formal hypnosis at all).

I would be interested in receiving correspondence, or participating in a discussion of case histories with optometrists who have tried hypnosis.

I believe we are on the threshold of an entirely new approach to an understanding and correction of some visual problems through hypnotic techniques. Naturally there is a great deal to be learned and a vast number of attempts must be made before we can become

dogmatic in our attitude towards hypnosis in visual work, since it deals directly and allies itself so closely with the newer concepts of vision.

Kollmorgen Telescopic Lens

The near-blind are enabled to see by means of a new telescopic spectacle manufactured by Kollmorgen Optical Company, Northampton, Massachusetts. The core of the sight-restoring spectacle is a lens mount machined from Cadco cast acrylic rod. Persons with as little as 10 per cent vision, previously able to distinguish little more than light and darkness, can be helped by Kollmorgen "Spectel" eyeglasses to lead a nearly normal life. Because of the high cost of the spectacles, the lens mount is required to be shatter resistant and dimensionally rigid as wearer insurance. The flexibility of the cast acrylic rod also helps cushion the inserted glass elements against falls and impact.

Have you heard about the guy who was so generous with his girl he finally had to marry her for his money?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
10					11					12	13	14
15				16				17	18			
19						20	21			22		
23					24					25		
				26								

180th MERIDIAN

- 1—Tendency of eyes to turn in.
10—Personal pronoun of the 2nd person.
11—Confined.
12—One (Lat.)
15—Large Herbivorous African mammals.
17—Dr. Namias favorite curve.
19—International Nordic Exploration Extension Society (Abbr.)
20—Grape (Lat.)
22—Refuse.
23—Those (Fr.)
24—Man's Name (Scan.)
25—Friend (Fr.)
26—Counterpart of one across.

90 MERIDIAN

- 1—Character.
2—To radiate.
3—Brothers of OEP.
4—"———Le Moco"
6—Italian Goddess of Harvest.
7—A prefix denoting back.
8—An inseparable prefix meaning not.
9—To join together.
13—Finnish track champ.
14—Doors (Lat.)
16—Bone.
20—Tail (Gr.)
21—Very important person (Abbr.)
24—"———marks the spont".

Druggist — Did the mudpack I suggested improve your wife's appearance?

Chief — It did for a few days, but then it wore off.

* * *

Back from a vacation, the gorgeous blonde was complimented on her beautiful tan.

"That's rust. It rained all the time I was away."

180th MERIDIAN

- 1—Entoptics. 10—Leap. 11—Otic. 12 B.C.E. 15—Orgeat. 17—Herod. 19—Pvvane. 20—Ite. 22—Ovi. 23—Heel. 24—Clam. 25—AEF. 26—Husbandry.

90th MERIDIAN

- 1—Elope. 2—Nerve.. 3—Tagal. 4—Open. 5—P. 6—Tot. 7—It. 8—C.I. 9—Schema. 12—Broad. 13—Cover. 14—Edify. 16—AE. 18—E. 20—I.L.S. 21—Tab. 24—CU. 26—H.

Optometry Scholarship

ESTABLISHED BY THE MASS. SOCIETY
OF OPTOMETRISTS JUNE 3, 1957

The Massachusetts Society of Optometrists' Scholarship of \$200.00 per year is available annually to worthy students who give promise of achievement in the study of optometry. A student who is awarded this scholarship is eligible for continued payment of the stated sum as long as he maintains a grade level placing him in the upper half of his class and continues to demonstrate need for financial assistance. The applicant must be a resident of Massachusetts and must signify his intent to practice within this Commonwealth.

Applications for the scholarship must be made before September 1st of the year in which the applicant desires to begin his studies.

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